(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2268.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1790.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

House of Representatives of the United States, Wednesday, June 16, 1790.

HONOURABLE John Sevier, member from the ſtate of North Carolina, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his ſeat in the houſe.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, with the ratification of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the poſt-office bill.——Sundry amendments were made, and the diſcuſſion of the whole finiſhed.—The committee then roſe, and reported the ſame.

The houſe took the amendments into conſideration.

The firſt amendment reſpecting the particular routs of the various parts of the United States by which the mail is to be carried.——Several alterations were made in two ſections, on motion of individual members.

Mr. Sedgwick after obſerving that it was impoſſible for every particular member perfectly to underſtand the reaſons on which a variety of alterations had been agreed to,—He inſtanced the eſtabliſhment of roads, to ſeveral places, which run nearly parrallel.—Gentlemen, ſaid he, may move for different eſtabliſhments, may fully underſtand themſelves in the motions they make—but for his own part he confeſſed, that he could give as good a reaſon for his negative, as his affirmative, on ſeveral motions have been adopted.—He therefore moved that the two firſt clauſes ſhould be ſtruck out—and offered a clauſe as a ſubſtitute which was to authoriſe the poſtmaſter-general, with the approbation of the preſident of the United States, to eſtabliſh the poſt-roads from Wiſcaſſet in Maſſachuſetts, to Savanna in Georgia.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Hartley, Mr. Vanhorne, Mr. White, and Mr. Gerry. It was obſerved that a ſimilar clauſe had been rejected by the committee of the whole, when the firſt bill was before them.—It was further ſaid that it cannot be ſuppoſed that the poſtmaſter-general knows what routs are moſt eligible better than many of the members—the conſtitutionality of the motion was doubted. Thoſe in favour of the motion ſtated the difficulties which would probably ariſe upon the preſent plan—if a road is eſtabliſhed which is found on trial to be improper, it will be difficult to alter it—and at any rate it cannot be altered without an act of the legiſlature.

In reply to the objection of the unconſtitutionality of the motion, it was ſaid the motion goes no farther than delegating a power to an executive officer, conſtituent to the office which he ſuſtains, inſtead of the legiſlature attempting to exerciſe that power, when it does not appear that it can be exerciſed by them—beſides, if the diſcretionary power is unconſtitutional, there are ſeveral other parts of the bill which are unconſtitutional, as the power of eſtabliſhing ſuch extra roads as to him may appear neceſſary, is veſted in the poſtmaſter-general. If the houſe mean to avoid a great deal of unneceſſary buſineſs, which will probably come before them in petitions to aboliſh old roads, and eſtabliſh new ones, the propoſition appears neceſſary.

The motion was negatived by a great majority.

The amendment of the firſt and ſecond ſections were agreed to. Several new roads were propoſed to be added—when Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that he plainly perceived it would be neceſſary to veſt ſome diſcretionary power in the poſtmaſter-general, relative to this particular object—for he very much apprehended that the roads already agreed to, would render the poſt-office a very great burden on the United States.——Theſe obſervations were followed by a motion for an adjournment—which took place.

THURSDAY, *June* 17.

The ratification of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, with the amendments annexed, were read.

The bill to authoriſe the purchaſing of Weſt-Point read the ſecond and third time—and paſſed.

Mr. Gilman of the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, reported that the committee had agreed to ſundry amendments to ſaid bill which he laid on the table.

Mr. Vining preſented the memorial of William Piery, which was read, and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The bill providing for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, as amended, was read, and on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons who obſerved that the bill as it now ſtands, was eſſentially altered from the original report) was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The petition of Adam Caldwell, on motion of Mr. Page, was taken up and referred to a ſelect committee Mr. Scott, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Vining, were appointed by the ſpeaker.

Mr. Gerry, moved the following reſolution,—That a committee be appointed to conſider and report whether any and what fees, perquiſites, or emoluments, ſhall be annexed to the office of conſul or vice-conſul. This was referred to a committee of three members.

The houſe took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the poſt-office bill—ſome of which were agreed to—others rejected—and ſeveral new ones made. The bill being finiſhed—it was ordered that it be engroſſed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *June* 18.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons the houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill for repealing, after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid on ſpirits, &c.

The queſtion on the bill was, whether it ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Stone moved for a recommitment to a ſelect committee, who were to be inſtructed to report a plan of ways and means, agreeable to a reſolution laid on the table a few days ſince.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed a clauſe enabling the proprietor, importer or conſignee, to make a depoſite of part of the dutied article, as a ſecurity for the duties in lieu of additional bonds. This was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved that the bill ſhould be referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury, with inſtructions to report a ſyſtem of ways and means, excluſive of an exciſe.—Mr. Parker obſerved, that he ſhould think himſelf obliged to vote againſt the bill in its preſent form; but if the exciſe is diſpoſed of, he would give a bill providing the ways and means all the ſupport in his power—this motion was ſeconded by Mr. Bloodworth, but after ſome debate was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Gerry for ſtriking out the two ſections which provide for laying an exciſe, occaſioned conſiderable debate, and was finally determined by ayes and noes, as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Huger, Heeſter, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, White. 19.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Aſhe, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Hartley, Hathorne, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Matthews, Renſallaer, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Stone, Trumbull, Wadſworth, Wynkoop, Williamſon. 35.

Majority againſt ſtriking out 16.

Sundry other amendments were propoſed, ſome of which were adopted, others negatived; it being late, the queſtion for engroſſing was not put, when the houſe adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, *June* 21.

The bill for regulating the poſt-offices and poſt-roads of the United States was read the ſecond time.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The bill which was ſubmitted by the ſecretary of the treaſury, and ſubjoined to his report, viz. the bill for laying additional duties, or ways and means bill, as it has been uſually ſtyled, was taken up, and on motion, that the ſame be engroſſed in order to be paſſed, it was oppoſed by ſeveral members, and ſome debate enſued. The queſtion for engroſſing the bill being put, was negatived—Ayes 23, Noes 35, majority 12, as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Sumpter, Vining, White. 23.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrance, Leonard, Moore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Partridge, Renſallaer, Steele, Sturges, Scott, Sedgwick, Stone, Sevier, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth, Williamſon. 35.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved that a committee be appointed to report a bill to provide for the payment of the debt of the United States, which was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed accordingly, viz. Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Madiſon, Sherman, Sedgwick, and Tucker.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill entitled, "an amendatory bill to provide for the ſettlement of the accounts of the United States and the individual ſtates," and having gone through it, the committee roſe and reported the ſame with amendments. The bill was accordingly taken up by the houſe and the amendments agreed to.

Mr. Jackſon moved to ſtrike out the following words of the 3th ſection, "the rule for apportioning to the ſtates the expences of the war, ſhall be the ſame that is preſcribed by the conſtitution of the United States for the apportionment of repreſentation and direct taxes, and according to the firſt enumeration that ſhall be made," which was negatived, Ayes 20, Noes 45.

Several other amendments were propoſed reſpecting the poſtage of letters ſent to the commiſſioners, which it was moved ſhould either be ordered to come free or to be paid for out of the treaſury of the United States.

Mr. Tucker moved, an amendment to the following effect—"That the power of the commiſſioners ſhall continue until and no longer, and their ſalaries ſhall continue until the ſame time, unleſs the buſineſs may be accompliſhed ſooner." This was agreed to.

The 6th ſection was amended, ſo as to read thus, "That the ſtates who ſhall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the treaſury of the United States, ſhall, within after the ſame ſhall have been credited, be entitled to have the ſame funded upon the ſame terms as the debts of the United States.

The laſt line of the bill, which provided that the ſalaries of the clerks to be employed by the commiſſioners, ſhould commence at the time of their ſeveral appointments, was ſtruck out as it was conſidered an *ex poſt facto* meaſure, the meaning of it being only to increaſe their ſalaries from the time the bill ſhould paſs, but not before.

The houſe having gone through the bill, the ſame was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

LONDON, *April* 23.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 12.

"FRIDAY evening arrived from New-York the Echo ſloop of war, captain Drew. She was only 17 days from New-York to ſoundings.

"The crew of the Echo mention the great attentions that were paid both to officers and men by the inhabitants of New-York. They were treated with the greateſt cordiality and friendſhip."

Two gentlemen riding to town a day or two ſince, in order to beguile the time, amuſed themſelves with the following droll ſpecies of gambling—Whether they met on the road, between each mile-ſtone, moſt footmen or horſemen. The better on horſemen had won upwards of twenty guineas, when, luckily for the foot gambler, a party of ſoldiers, infantry, came up, and gave him a balance of fifteen pieces.

SPANISH WAR.

May 7. As many erroneous accounts of the particulars of the cauſe of his majeſty's meſſage to both houſes of parliament yeſterday, will probably be circulated, we have a particular ſatisfaction in being enabled to lay before the public a ſtatement of the whole tranſaction which has given riſe to this meſſage, as far as prudence can permit it to be made public. In doing ſo, we muſt obſerve, that we are warranted in what we ſay by the firſt authority.

THE CAUSE.

A plan of diſcovery and commerce on the north-weſt coaſt of America, having been meditated by a company of gentlemen in London and India, Mr. Mears, a very able and intelligent officer belonging to his majeſty's ſervice, was fixed on, together with another gentleman, to ſuperintend this expedition.

In the year 1786, two veſſels were fitted out from Bengal to make this voyage, one of which, after leaving China, has never been heard of to the preſent moment. The other, in which was Mr. Mears, after having been for ſeveral months on the north-weſt coaſt of America, during part of which time the ſhip was blocked up with ice, returned back to China, with a very valuable cargo of furs. In the courſe of this expedition Mr. Mears had ſeen ſufficient to convince him that a very lucrative branch of trade might be followed on this coaſt, the natives being friendly, and willing to form an intercourſe.

In the years 1788 and 1789, four veſſels were fitted out from China to purſue the advantages and diſcoveries made by Mr. Mears on his former voyage, and the trade continued with the utmoſt ſucceſs, and was becoming a matter of great national advantage. In the courſe of trading on the coaſt, Mr. Mears found a place convenient for ſhip-building, and actually built and fitted out a veſſel, the firſt thing of the kind ever attempted in that part of the world, which he deſtined for the purpoſe of exploring the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Towards the middle of laſt year, this trade had become ſo flouriſhing and extenſive, through the activity and prudent management of Mr. Mears, that factories and trading houſes were began to be erected, the ſame as at Hudſon's Bay, and ſeveral diſcoveries were made in different parts of that coaſt of America, and the Straits of the Archipelago, where no European had ever ventured. A colony was nearly formed at Nootka Sound, as a factory for the trade, when a ſmall ſquadron of Spaniſh ſhips of war, commanded by a naval officer, and a man of high rank, ſeized on two of the armed veſſels, and, in ſpite of every remonſtrance, he has ſent the crews of them to Mexico, in irons.

Thus has this valuable trade been nipped in its infancy, though we truſt that the means that have been taken to cruſh it will be the forerunner of its future ſucceſs and proſperity. At the time of this ſeizure Mr. Mears was fortunately at China, ſuperintending the extenſion of this enterpriſing and beneficial commerce, for the principal article of barter being furs, which are ſo highly valuable in China, the trade was profitable beyond conception. Being furniſhed with every particular circumſtance of the tranſaction, he came home lately in the Ganges Eaſt-Indiaman, from China, and has ſince ſubmitted a ſtate of the caſe to Mr. Grenville, who communicated it to his majeſty.

The conſequences naturally reſulting from this behaviour of the court of Spain have been, a meſſage from his majeſty, as ſtated in our parliamentary intelligence of this day, and an exertion on the part of the members of adminiſtration to make proper preparations for reſenting the inſult offered to the Britiſh flag by the capture of thoſe veſſels. Accordingly, preſs-warrants were iſſued on Tueſday at two o'clock, and at one o'clock yeſterday morning, a very ſmart and general preſs took place on the river, and in the courſe of four hours almoſt every merchant-ſhip between London and Graveſend was ſtripped of its crew.

By the returns made to the admiralty yeſterday, the number of men ſecured in the river on Tueſday night amounts to near 2000. No doubt this number is conſiderably increaſed by a general preſs throughout every ſea-port in the kingdom.

On Tueſday morning an expreſs arrived at admiral Roddam's, at Portſmouth, ordering the Southampton, Pegaſus, Nautilus, Termagant, Flirt and Drake ſhips

to ſail on that night, on eſpecial ſervice. The captains of the guard ſhips were likewiſe ordered to ſleep on board, and the Hebe was directed to follow the Pegaſus, &c. the next morning.

Beſides theſe orders, the admiralty-board thought proper yeſterday to order the following ſhips to be immediately put in commiſſion:

Royal Sovereign, 100; Victor, 100; Formidable, 98; Princeſs Royal, 98; Gibraltar, 80; Egmont, 74; Valiant, 74; Warrior, 74; Robuſte, 74; Alexander, 74; Alfred, 74; Courageaux, 74; Canada, 74; Arethuſe, 38; Minerva, 32; La Nymphe, 36; La Prudente, 36; Melampus, 36; Iphigenia, 32; Winchelſea, 32; Hinde, 28; Huſſar, 28; Cyclops, 28; Boreas, 28; Daphne, 20; and Tyſiphone fire ſhip, 22.

A frigate has already been diſpatched to Gibraltar, and it is ſuppoſed that a ſquadron will immediately follow it.

The gambling going forward in the Alley, is great beyond conception. On Tueſday the three per cent. conſols were at 79. On the opening of yeſterday's market, the conſols were going at 75 and in the courſe of the day they fluctuated from that price to 76—75¾—75, and towards the cloſe of the market they fell to 74¾.

HOUSE of LORDS, MAY 5, 1790.

SPANISH WAR.

The duke of Leeds informed the houſe, that he had a meſſage from his majeſty to deliver to their lordſhips, which meſſage was as follows:—

GEORGE R.

His majeſty has received information, that two veſſels belonging to his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated under the Britiſh flag; and two others, of which the deſcription is not hitherto ſufficiently aſcertained, have been captured at Nootka Sound, on the north weſt coaſt of America, by an officer commanding two Spaniſh ſhips of war; that the cargoes of the Britiſh veſſels have been ſeized, and that their officers and crews have been ſent as priſoners to a Spaniſh port.

The capture of one of theſe veſſels had before been notified by the ambaſſador of his catholic majeſty, by order of his court, who, at the ſame time, deſired that meaſures might be taken for preventing his majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting thoſe coaſts, which were alleged to have been previouſly occupied and frequented by the ſubjects of Spain. Complaints were alſo made of the fiſheries carried on by his majeſty's ſubjects in the ſeas adjoining to the Spaniſh continent, as being contrary to the rights of the crown of Spain. In conſequence of this communication, a demand was immediately made, by his majeſty's order, for adequate ſatisfaction, and for the reſtitution of the veſſel, previous to any other diſcuſſion.

By the anſwer from the court of Spain it appears, that this veſſel, and her crew, had been ſet at liberty by the viceroy of Mexico; but this is repreſented to have been done by him on the ſuppoſition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain encouraged the individuals of either nations to come to thoſe coaſts for the purpoſe of making eſtabliſhments, or carrying on trade; and, in conformity to his previous inſtructions, requiring him to ſhew all poſſible regard to the Britiſh nation.

No ſatisfaction is made or offered, and a direct claim is aſſerted by the court of Spain to the excluſive rights of ſovereignty, navigation and commerce, in the territories, coaſts and ſeas, in that part of the world.

His majeſty has now directed his miniſter at Madrid to make a freſh repreſentation on this ſubject, and to claim ſuch full and adequate ſatisfaction as the nature of the caſe evidently requires; and, under theſe circumſtances, his majeſty having alſo received information that conſiderable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain, has judged it indiſpenſably neceſſary to give orders for making ſuch preparations as may put it in his majeſty's power to act with vigour and effect in ſupport of the honour and dignity of his crown, and the intereſts of his people; and his majeſty recommends it to his faithful commons, on whoſe zeal and public ſpirit he has the moſt perfect reliance, to enable him to take ſuch meaſures, and to make ſuch augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually neceſſary for this purpoſe.

It is his majeſty's earneſt wiſh that the juſtice of his majeſty's demands may enſure from the wiſdom and equity of his catholic majeſty the ſatisfaction which is ſo unqueſtionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in ſuch a manner, as to prevent any grounds of miſunderſtanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendſhip which has ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two courts, and which his majeſty will always endeavour to maintain and improve by all ſuch means as are conſiſtent with the dignity of his majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of his majeſty's ſubjects. G. R.

His grace, after the meſſage was read by the clerk, ſaid to their lordſhips, that, as this was a matter of great importance, he ſhould move that all the lords be ſummoned for to-morrow, to take this meſſage into conſideration. He added, that the honour of the Britiſh nation was concerned, and that he had no manner of doubt but parliament would ſupport the dignity of the crown, and the conſequent intereſt and welfare of Great-Britain.

HOUSE of COMMONS, MAY 6, 1790.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The honourable chancellor of the exchequer brought up a meſſage from the king, which was read by Mr. Speaker, the ſame as ſtated in the lords.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that his majeſty's meſſage might be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. Fox ſaid he would imitate the example of a right honourable gentleman, who had made no obſervations on this meſſage; at the ſame time there were things ſtated in it which, when compared with ſeveral other things that had been advanced in that houſe during this ſeſſion, muſt produce remarks from every member in it.

May 8. Count Florida Blanca, the Spaniſh miniſter, is reported to be a warm man, though a faithful and able ſervant of his maſter. Poſſibly in his cooler moments he may be glad to correct the haſty ſtyle of his anſwer to the remonſtrance of the Britiſh ambaſſador. The language held by the court of Madrid, when applied to on the ſubject of the ſeizure of the Britiſh ſhips in Nootka Sound, is reported to have been, "We are warranted in the proceeding complained of, and we are ready to juſtify it."

The firſt advice of the capture of the Britiſh veſſels at Nootka Sound, came through the channal of a private communication from France; when Mr. Pitt was acquainted with it, he declared, that on the firſt official confirmation of the fact, he would propoſe vigorous meaſures to be inſtantly purſued, in order to obtain from the court of Madrid the ampleſt ſatisfaction.

Government have been indefatigable from the firſt moment of their obtaining information of the conduct of the court of Madrid; in proof, we need only ſtate, that his majeſty's ſhips Southampton, Nautilus, Pegaſus, Termigant, Flirt and Drake, failed on ſpecial ſervice, from Portſmouth, on Tueſday afternoon.

Spain, it is ſaid, has formed a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance with Auſtria, and that a ſtrong counter-league is made againſt that, in which Great-Britain, Pruſſia and Holland, are concerned.

The preparations in the ports of Spain, viz. Cadiz, Ferrol and Carthagena, are meant, it is alleged, for the purpoſe of awing their American territories, in caſe the revolution *furor* ſhould extend beyond the Atlantic.

Certain advices were received at Vienna on the 20th ult. that the fortreſs of Orſova had ſurrendered to the Auſtrian arms. Count de Wartenſleben, the Auſtrian general, having made every diſpoſition for ſtorming the fortreſs, informed the pacha of this intention, giving him, beſides, to underſtand, that he was apprized of the neceſſitous ſtate of the garriſon. The pacha deſired ten days to conſult with the garriſon what was to be done; at the end of which the Turkiſh governor, with the approbation of his officers, concluded a capitulation with their conquerors; in conſequence of which the garriſon marched out with all the honours of war. Colonel Dauerſberg was the meſſenger of this important intelligence to king Leopold.

The annual revenues of the Ruſſian empire are eſtimated at 28,140,600 rubles, and the annual expences, including penſions, preſents, &c. at 15,230,500 rubles.

ST. GEORGE's, *(Grenada) April* 2.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency EDWARD MATTHEW, Eſquire, lieutenant-general and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the windward and leeward iſlands, captain-general and governor in chief in and over the iſland of Grenada, and ſuch of the iſlands commonly called the Grenadines, to the ſouthward of the iſland of Carriacou including that iſland, and lying between the ſame and Grenada in America, chancellor ordinary and vice-admiral of the ſame.

WHEREAS there is reaſon to apprehend a real ſcarcity of flour, rice, wheat and grain of every ſort, for the uſe of the inhabitants of theſe iſlands, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, and by virtue of the power veſted in me by a certain act of parliament, paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, to iſſue this proclamation, to publiſh and declare, to all his majeſty's loving ſubjects within theſe iſlands, that it ſhall and may be lawful from the date hereof, and until the firſt day of Auguſt next, to import into theſe iſlands, in Britiſh veſſels, owned by his majeſty's ſubjects and navigated according to law, flour, rice, wheat and grain of every ſort, being the growth or produce of the United States of America, from any iſland in the Weſt-Indies, under the dominion of any foreign European ſovereign or ſtate: and all officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms within theſe iſlands are hereby required to permit the importation of thoſe articles accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at St. George, the twenty-ninth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the thirtieth year of his majeſty's reign.

EDWARD MATTHEW.

By his excellency's command,
JOHN GLOSTER,
GOD SAVE THE KING.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in this town dated, May 2.

"We are in a moſt ſhocking condition for want of rain, of which we have had but only a part of one day, ſince November laſt, our canes are all burnt up, ſome eſtates on which were made four hundred hogſheads annually, will not yield more than ten, others none, what will become of us, God only knows, if we don't get rain ſoon, no crops this year; corn 10s 6d per buſhel, beans peaſe and flour are not permitted to come from England. Such London ſhips as had any of thoſe articles on board were ſtopped, and the ſame taken out."

NEW-YORK, June 18.

Monſieur Dautic, a French naturaliſt, writes from Paris to Doctor Mitchill, that he has large collections of the plants and inſects of Europe, which he would be glad to exchange for thoſe of North America. Mr. Dautic wiſhes to form ſome correſpondence and open a communication on theſe ſubjects, with collectors of the objects of natural hiſtory in the United States. It is to be hoped that an offer ſo advantageous will not be diſregarded by the curious part of our fellow-citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 21.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 13.

"The diſpute about the reſidence of congreſs is the only ſubject of converſation here. I wiſh it was ſettled—for it is too evident that an eye to it influences the votes upon many queſtions, and in ſome inſtances produces delays or deciſions that are both injurious and diſhonourable to our country."

Sunday afternoon arrived at this port from Carthagena, a brig and a ſchooner, with the remainder of the people who went from hence ſome time ſince to ſettle at that place. They are ſent back by order of his catholic majeſty, whom they petitioned for that purpoſe. The ſchooner mounts 12 guns, and came as a convoy to the brig.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Friday noon, June 18.

"The May packet is arrived. It appear that the fever of Europe muſt be abated by the letting of blood. A war is very likely to take place between England and Spain: The oſtenſible cauſe is the capture of ſome veſſels belonging to England by the Spaniards on the N. W. coaſt of America. Repreſentations have been made to the court of Spain—haughty anſwers returned—the king, in a meſſage to the commons, ſpeaks big—forty ſhips of the line are put into commiſſion—a great number of ſeamen taken into ſervice, &c. &c. The captain of the packet ſays, that in all probability war is now declared. Whether England will accept of apologies from Spain, or really means to take the preſent very favourable time to ſtrike, is hard to ſay; certainly now is her time:—The independence of South-America is ſaid to be a favourite object: I hope, for the honour of human nature, and for the ſaving of human blood, that the accounts may not be true, and the captain's ſuppoſition realiſed.

"The funding bill is not yet come from the ſenate—it has been committed to a ſelect committee—that committee has reported—ſtrike out all alternatives—fund the principal, without indents or back intereſt, at four per cent.—Continental money 100 for one. Three amendments have been the ſubject of debate in ſenate (committee of the whole) for Tueſday and Wedneſday—nothing determined—Yeſterday other buſineſs occupied the whole day. I don't learn what they have before them to-day.—The houſe of repreſentatives are this day in the ways and means: The bill will go bravily on."

Extract of a letter from London, May 4.

"Laſt night, to the aſtoniſhment of the city and kingdom, a violent preſs of ſeamen was ordered, and war is apprehended to take place againſt Spain. A fleet is to be manned immediately; and we are thrown into the greateſt confuſion when we little apprehended it. What will be the conſequence, I know not; money will be ſo much wanted, we ſhall be all ruined."

Extract of a letter from one of the firſt merchantile houſes in London, dated May 5.

"This ſerves only to appriſe you, that this country is very unexpectedly and ſuddenly, likely to be involved in a war with Spain, in conſequence of ſome armed ſhips of that nation having taken ſome Britiſh ſhips, on the Southern fiſhery, and on a remonſtrance from our court, that of Spain having refuſed to make reſtitution. Late laſt night, preſs warrants were iſſued, and ſome thouſands of men have been taken under them for manning ſome ſhips of the line and frigates, which are put into commiſſion; and the king has this morning informed before the parliament the particulars of the negotiation with the Spaniſh court, ſubmitting to them the meaſures that are to be purſued, and, although it now appears that this matter has been a conſiderable time in agitation, it has been ſo prudently conducted on the part of our preſent wiſe adminiſtration, that the beſt informed men in the city, had not the leaſt idea of a rupture till yeſterday, and even then would not believe the report in circulation: But at the preſent moment, nothing is to be heard but the din of war. Our great political barometer, the public funds, of which the three per cent. is the ruling one, has had the great fall of ſeven per cent. The reſolutions of parliament, as to peace or war, are waited with the moſt anxious impatience. We very haſtily give you the foregoing particulars for your government, and wiſh this may reach in time to ſave you from eſſential ſufferings."

Poſtſcript to a letter from London, dated May 5.

"Since writing the above, Mr. **** has juſt informed me that above 3000 ſailors were preſſed laſt night, and that the king had ordered a call of the houſe of commons on this buſineſs to-day, to conſider of meaſures to be purſued. Mr. Pitt is to make a motion, to be ſeconded it is ſaid, by Mr. Fox. Several frigates have already ſailed, and vigorous meaſures are to be adopted immediately againſt the Dons."

It is ſaid England has further views than aſſerting the dignity of her flag with Spain: Wiſhing to be prepared for the events which may take place upon the continent, ſhe makes this the oſtenſible pretext for arming. Two millions and 16000 men are expected to be voted by parliament on this occaſion.

FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from on board the General Goddard, at Diamond Harbour, 6th November, 1789.

"*The tygers have been numerous about the ſhores here for ſeveral days paſt, and much miſchief is to be apprehended from them; one of the men belonging to our ſhip was very near being killed yeſterday at noon by one of theſe animals.*

"*A boat was diſpatched from the ſhip with a ſufficient number of men on board, to get wood; and during the interval of the people working on ſhore, one of them was ſeized by a tyger ſo very ferocious that he carried off the back part of his head and neck in an inſtant, beſides making ſeveral large wounds in his body with his teeth and claws. Mr. Richie, ſurgeon of the Houghton, attended immediately on being ſent for, but it is expected that the poor man cannot ſurvive this dreadful misfortune.*

"*When the tyger was running off with this unfortunate man, he ſtretched out his hand and laid hold of a tree, which he held faſt while his companions fired at the animal, by which he immediately quitted the man; they were ſo near in the boat than two other tygers made their appearance.*"

On Thurſday morning laſt, the wife of a native, named Radoſoo Ghoſe, who died at Simlay, near Calcutta, aſcended the funeral pile of her huſband with the uſual ceremonies:—Her reſolution was ſo determined, that, previous to the cuſtomary preparations for this fatal event, ſhe diſtributed her fortune, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand rupees among her family, and the Bramin prieſts were not forgot in the appropriation. She was alſo poſſeſſed of ſeveral houſes, and a talook, or farm, which were conveyed to her relations, together with her jewels and furniture, ſo that the apprehenſion of poverty could have no influence in this ſacrifice of her life.

PETERSBURG, *June* 10.

On Thurſday laſt came to this town, on his way to Charleſton, a man who ſays his name is Archibald Reid, and gives the following account of himſelf—That about five years ago he entered as mate on board a ſhip called Julius Cæſar, belonging to Philadelphia, commanded by captain Squires, which was then lying at Charleſton, and about to ſail to Calais in Spain.—That after they had proceeded on their voyage as far as the Weſtern Iſlands, they were taken by two Algerine veſſels, and carried to Algiers—That the third day after their arrival there, the whole of the ſhip's company, which conſiſted of twenty-two, including the captain and himſelf, received ſentence of ſlavery for life—That part of

them, viz. John Henderſon, John Wilkinſon, John Woodrow, Archibald Kidd, James Carey, William Willis, Archibald M'Caleb, John Young, Luther Eldrikin, Peter Sterling, John M'Callum, William Spiers and Martin Barr, were ſent into the country, and chained along ſide of mules, to work with them, (this, he ſays, is the uſual manner in which they work their ſlaves on land,) another of the ſhip's company, William Woodrow, being a young handſome man, was caſtrated, and ſent to the ſeraglio to take care of the women; the remainder, viz. captain Squires, himſelf, John Smith, Archibald Deacon, William Jackſon, David Smith, David Davis (carpenter) and William Magraw, were ſent on board a galley, and chained to the oars—That captain Squires died while in ſlavery—That during their confinement, thoſe who were on board the galley made ſeveral attempts to make their eſcape, but all proved fruitleſs, until about five months ago, when a favourable opportunity offered to clear themſelves of their inhuman maſters; to effect this they killed one or two of the guard, confined the reſt, ſeized upon a ſmall galley that was lying near the one they were in, and ſet ſail for Old Gibraltar, where they arrived in a few hours, and once more enjoyed their liberty: But, notwithſtanding they had obtained this, they were ſtill without cloathing, proviſion, or money to purchaſe them, and the only way they had to raiſe any money was, by ſelling the galley they ran away with; this was purchaſed by ſome perſon reſiding there, for 600 dollars—but who never paid them a ſhilling for it, ſo that, on their firſt arrival in a chriſtian country they experienced a piece of roguery that no ſavage ſhould exerciſe upon their diſtreſſed fellow creatures—In this ſituation they would have ſuffered very much if it had not been for the Engliſh conſul, who very kindly furniſhed them with ſome neceſſaries, until an opportunity offered for them to ſail to their reſpective friends. A veſſel being about to ſail from Spain for Boſton, himſelf and Archibald Deacon entered on board of her, and arrived there ſafe, where he left Archibald Deacon, and proceeded on in a veſſel bound to Fredericksburg, from which place he came here, on his way to Charleſton, where his friends reſide. The remaining five he left in Spain, waiting for another opportunity.

The ſaid Roſs alſo informs, that he ſaw a capt. Henry Whiting, belonging to Virginia, in ſlavery—and that it is generally ſuppoſed the Turks have 4000 chriſtians in ſlavery, amongſt which are about 230 ſea-captains.

On Friday laſt was examined before the borough court of this town, a man who paſſes by the name of Terrence Thynne, charged with having paſſed ſeveral quantity of forged certificates.—During his examination he very artfully endeavoured to exculpate himſelf, by declaring that he purchaſed the certificates of Benjamin Woodward, and gave a valuable conſideration for them, without the leaſt knowledge of their being counterfeits and that he had paſſed them as being good. To make it appear, he called upon one Jacob Cohen, as a witneſs in his favour. After Cohen had given in his evidence, a perſon was called upon who proved that Cohen had alſo paſſed certificates, which he had juſt before denied to the court; in conſequence of this, he was ordered into the cuſtody of the ſergeant, and yeſterday was carried to Richmond, where he had paſſed the certificates, to be tried there. As nothing ſatisfactory appeared to the court, as to Thynne's ignorance of this villainous buſineſs, they thought proper to remand him to gaol for further trial.

On Monday laſt one James Arthur was taken into cuſtody, who very readily acknowledged that he was a perſon that ſigned the certificates, and further ſays, that Benjamin Woodward printed them, and that Terrence Thynne, Jeſſe Woodward, Sherwood Vaughan, and William Adams Whitney with ſome others whoſe names we have not yet learned paſſed them, knowing them to be counterfeits. Terrence Thynne has alſo made a ſimilar confeſſion. It further appears that the above Benjamin Woodward has been for ſome time paſt printing the forty ſhilling bills of North-Carolina, a great number of which are now in circulation—and that he was preparing to counterfeit the ten ſhilling bills and ſome others of that ſtate.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 1.

On Tueſday, the 22d of laſt month, about a mile from Cheſter-town, a duel was fought by Mr. John Lemon Paca, ſon of the honourable William Paca, and Mr. Samuel Ringgold, ſon of the late Thomas Ringgold, Eſquire, of the ſaid town of Cheſter.—Mr. Paca had challenged Mr. Ringgold to the field for ſatisfaction, and Mr. Ringgold met him according to appointment—The ground being marked off by the ſeconds, the young gentlemen took their ſtations at ten yards diſtance, and were told to fire from their ſtations when and in what manner they pleaſed. Each of them diſcharged a brace of piſtols, and both behaved with great reſolution and gallantry. After Mr. Ringgold's laſt fire, and while in the poſture of defence, with his ſide preſented, the ball from Mr. Paca's ſecond fire ſtruck Mr. Ringgold's coat, about the ſhoulder, and grazed and marked his coat; it then ſtruck the queue of his hair, and ſhivered the riband that bound it, and did ſome ſmall injury to the hair. Fortunately for theſe young gentlemen no other damage was ſuſtained.

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts on or before the firſt day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. tf

By virtue of ſundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* CASH, *on the Premiſes, on Monday, the twelfth Day of July next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.*

Worthington's Range, 300 Acres, and Dorſey's Addition, 60 Acres—Late the Property of Thomas Dorſey, of Henry—Seized and taken to ſatisfy Debts due Duncan Campbell, ſurviving Partner of John Stewart and Duncan Campbell, Charles Worthington's Adminiſtrators, and Edmund Warfield.

On Tueſday, the [illegible] will be EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *on the Premiſes,*

Part of Morehouſe Generoſity, 135 Acres, and Dorſey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 Acres; late the Property of Baſil Ridgely; ſeized and taken to ſatisfy a Debt due Worthington's Adminiſtrators.

And on Wedneſday following will alſo be EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE,

One Hundred Acres of Land, more or leſs, late the Property of Jonathan Pinkney, adjoining the Plantation of Nicholas Dorſey, of Henry, deceaſed; ſeized and taken to ſatisfy a Debt due James Dick's Executors.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

June 29, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, June 18, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that he intends to continue his ſchool near the Governor's Bridge, Patuxent—wherein he teaches the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES in the moſt approved and modern methods now extant, at 7l. per annum—BOARDING may be procured in genteel families in the neighbourhood at 20l. per annum, or from the ſubſcriber (provided the pupils find their own beds,) at ſaid rate. He hopes the aſſiduous and unremitting attention paid to the literary and moral progreſs of his pupils, will recommend the public's

Very Humble Servant,

HUGH MAGUIRE.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, late of Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, are deſired to produce the ſame, legally authenticated, to Mr. John Forbes, in Port-Tobacco, on the third Tueſday in April, 1791, to be by him received and examined, in order for payment—and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid John Forbes, or his deputy, and to no other perſon whatſoever, having executed a power of attorney to him with full power to ſettle fully the ſaid eſtate.

ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that I intend to apply, at September term, to the county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ancient lines of HALL's HILLS, or ſuch part thereof as I am poſſeſſed of, under the late act of aſſembly.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Calvert county, June 18, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE.

EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS GRIFFIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th of July next, that there may be a dividend made, according to law, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payments to

THOMAS GRIFFIN, jun. Admr.

May [illegible] 1790.

The beautiful Horſe

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is uſeleſs to inſert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be ſeen at his ſtable. ROEBUCK's ſtock is remarkable, both for the turf and ſaddle, I believe equal to any in the ſtate. Good paſturage is provided for mares that come a diſtance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD;

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Aſſembly.

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants for Letters, are deſired to ſend the Money at the ſame time, to avoid a diſappointment, as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

THE PRINTERS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſrs. YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, or will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, [illegible]

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable consideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the first of June, or some time in that month, all persons who apply at his house, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be supplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is subjoined:

Charles county, ss.

"THEN Anne James personally appeared before "me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- "mighty God, to the best of her knowledge, that the "receipt which she has bargained, sold and delivered, "to Ignatius Simpson, was left by her husband, and "that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated "James's Waters.——Witness my hand and seal this "30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790. 6X

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July last, a country-born negro man named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather spare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has some little knowledge of the shoe-maker's and carpenter's business; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamersly, and sold to the subscriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by some that he has got over to the state of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he mostly frequents. Any person apprehending the said fellow and securing him in a gaol, so that I get him again, shall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home shall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the subscriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the said fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

June 7, 1790. w6

STAY-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he prosecutes the STAY-MAKING BUSINESS, in the city of Annapolis, in the newest and most approved fashions. He has furnished himself with a general assortment of excellent stay trimmings, which will enable him to sell his work at the most reduced prices. Any ladies who shall honour him with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN RIGBY.

☞ LADIES, *who live at a Distance, may have Stays made to fit them by sending the Linings of their old Ones, or measuring in the following Manner:—*

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

**** *Letters from the Country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will wait on Ladies at any Distance if sent for.* w6

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Tuesday in August next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, and the parts sold out of said tract, and a Part of HARRISON's ENLARGEMENT, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

SAMUEL LANE,
NATHAN LANE.

May 31, 1790. 4w 4X

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 20

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a generous public in general, that he has furnished himself with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber, and that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions, on the shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has several new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, March 25, 1790. 9X cop 8w

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chesnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

1553 X *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia; will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 53X *J. W.*

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 28, 1790. 14

JOSEPH COURT,

Has just RECEIVED, *per the* MARY, *Captain* BELL, *from* LONDON, *a* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell at a very low advance, for

CASH, BILLS of EXCHANGE,

Or any kind of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

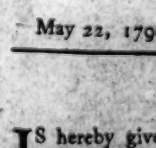
At his Stores at Nottingham, Pig-Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. He has very stout good IRISH LINENS, from eighteen to twenty-pence currency per yard; he also expects a large assortment of OSNABURGHS, TICKLENBURGS, &c. from Bremen, in the ship Venus.

West River, May 15, 1790. 4X 4 w

TAKEN up as a STRAY by RICHARD CHENEY, living near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a red HEIFER, with a white face, a crop in the left ear and a cut in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3X w3

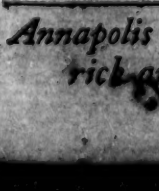
Lower-Marlborough, May 25, 1790.



STRAYED or STOLEN from Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, on the 12th of April, a bright bay horse, about fifteen hands high, seven years old this spring, paces, trots and gallops, has a few white spots on the top of his neck, near his ears, is very spirited, either under the saddle or in the harness, is a little lame in his off hind foot, which is only perceptible when he is out of the bridle. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, or if secured, and information given thereof, so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. w3

TAYMAN PHILLPOTT.

3X



RAN away from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on the morning of the 25th instant, a negro man by the name of SAM, aged 30 years, about five feet six inches high, stout and well made, brown complexion, large eyes, which, at every full and change of the moon, are uncommonly red, has lost several toes from the frost; his hair cut in a circular form on the crown of his head; had on, when he went away, white country cloth under jacket, osnabrig shirt, black bombing breeches, and an old patched hat. He was raised by colonel Jones, of Worcester county, eastern shore, whither it is probable he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and delivers him to me, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of fifty shillings, and if out of the county five pounds. w3

GEORGE DORSEY, of Calls.

May 26, 1790. 1X

Charles county, June 9, 1790.

ALL those who have claims against the estate of the late honourable ROBERT H. HARRISON, Esquire, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messieurs HOOE and HARRISON, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber. w3 2 WALTER H. HARRISON, Admr.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Tuesday in August next, for a commission to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE-BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of assembly for marking and bounding lands. 4w

3 Rd. C H E W.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to*

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790. 6

Calvert county, June 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the court, of the county aforesaid, at September term next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of their respective parts of a tract of land called The ANGLE, situate in Christ's Church parish, agreeable to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD IRELAND,
BRIAN TAYLOR.

2

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.